

Hotel,
ALE, NORTH CAROLINA.

PARDEE,
recently of the CITY OF
ADELPHI.

ances to the public, that
VISION HOTEL, situated
in this town, and that the
reception of Boarders and

en, lately, completely re-
extensive range of Parlor
Rooms are all newly fur-
nished with New Beds and
all provided with Folders
ers. His Bar contains the
ers, selected by himself in
der will afford at all times,
the market and delicacies of
ages will be moderate to suit

Stages arrive at and depart
Hotel, viz: Charleston,
Camden, Columbia, and
Norfolk Lines. The Nor-
Passengers from this Hotel,
ys, and Fridays, and arrive
and Sundays. The Route to
and not excelled as regards
distance in the United States,
nt sleep, and reach Norfolk
in readiness for the differ-
that place for the North or
other comforts are at all
Passengers and Families in-
ssing through this place, with
the difficulty of the times.

L. DUDDY PARDEE,
Carolina, March 31, 1829.
e been made to mislead Stage
lice them against this Hotel,
the following note from
Proprietors of the Norfolk,
Lines of Stages:
yetteville, 31st March, 1829.
Dear Sir: We have recen-
subject of our Stages, and have
any Passengers from the Na-
much assured of their safety
and, our Drivers are instruct-
ed, and to carry such Pas-
sengers to go,
e, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

boarding House.
en for the accommodation of
reasonable terms, by the year,
ly. And I would take School
th of time.
H. POTTER.
21, 1829—77f.

Notice.
having qualified, at the last term
Pleas and Quarter Sessions at
Berland, as Administrator, with
the late THOMAS C. HOOPER,
deceased to his Estate to make
and those having demands
present them properly authen-
ticated by law, or this
bar of recovery.
HOOPER, Administrator,
with the Will annexed.
15th.

Harness Making,
respectfully informs the public,
his business of Saddle and Har-
nises all kinds of Coach and Gig
best style.
at his shop on Person street,
Party Point, in the Brick Row,
ends of
DAVID L. EVANS.
19th.

Rent,
at commodious DWELLING
on Ramsay street, recently oc-
cupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.
ation can be had immediately.
C. & P. MALLETT.
94th.

for Sale,
in barrels,
r, and
ground in oil, at a reduced
gment.
JNO. HUSKE.
19th.

na Law Books.
as just received, and will be
le, the following works,
e Laws of North Car-
\$10 00
olor's Continuation of
p to 1826)
of the Law relative to
Administrators, &c.
on do. do.
new Edition, 1828. 3 00
E. J. HALL.

Partnership
Co., was dissolved by mutual
11th inst.
JEREMIAH LIPPITT,
JOHN LIPPITT.
aving received from John L.
of John Lippitt & Co.,
erty in trust, requests the
ediate payment. Either of
thorised by me to attend to
cerns of the late firm.
W. W. WILLIAMS.

33-4f.

Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28, 1829.

[NO. 625.]

VOL. XII.]

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number of insertions desired, or they will be con-
sidered as inserted for one month, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

A MILITIA PARADE.

Perhaps no original article ever had such
much success in this country as the description of
the Company Parade in a Southern State,
which we have lately seen ascribed to the
pen of one who is now a Senator of the
United States. It was so irresistibly lucid,
and, at the same time, so true to na-
ture, and it made people laugh at the
description of their own absurdity. We
have seen in the New England papers
several pieces in the same vein, but none
written with altogether the same effect.
The following is one of the best of them,
and its perusal can hardly fail to extort a
smile from wrinkled Care himself. Who-
ever makes us laugh (some one has said)
drives a nail out of our coffin. It serves to
prolong life, therefore, to laugh now and
then.

FROM THE RHODE ISLAND LITERARY CADET.

Yankee Military Spirit.—The season of hats and
bonnets of tinsel and mock cutlery, has come
about with the Spring, and put in requisition the
trappings of last year, reminding us of a thousand
tragic incidents which occurred in times that have
gone, when we used to laugh our fill at the curious
manner in which some of our citizen soldiers made,
in the midst of mystery of war. It was a laudable zeal
that buoyed them up, and made them feel that the
glories of a Caesar and a Hannibal were mere boy's
play to what might have been achieved in those days,
or will be achieved in these. But, laudable as it was,
one could not, for his soul, avoid a hearty laugh, a
three hearty laugh, that shook every bone, every
muscle, every nerve, from crown to heel.

We will recollect a brigade review, held at Berk-
ley, last Autumn, which was the drollest of these
droll exhibitions. There they were, in a line, which
extended for more than a mile—the yeoman guard of
Bristol county—men who had worked and could
fight—with locks that bent all ways, and untoured
locks that stared each other in the face; now a white
button hat, surmounted with a red plume, that look-
ed as though it had been dipped in

"All the blood of all the Howards."

And beside it a white one, that had decked as proud,
although not so distinguished a warrior, but yester-
day, and that, too, in a similar way, if we reverse the
end on which it was worn. There were all manner
of head-dresses, of all descriptions—old and new,
great and small, from fur to felt, from down to wool.
There, coats, too, that had been worn from the birth
day of time to the eve of the American Revolution,
and that from that time to the present. One little "ser-
vant" dragon, in particular, drew our attention: an
amplified pound weight would have made him kick
the beam in any honest scale, and yet the pantaloons
he wore would have loosely fitted a man of two hun-
dred pounds. When he dismounted, the seat thereof
approximated very nearly to his heels, and when he
got upon his horse, there was nothing visible but the
ears of that animal; the whole company could have
exchanged direction from front to rear, within the
garment, and known no want of room; and yet the
little man felt as if his limbs strained each individual
seam, and caused every stitch to groan as in the days
of its original possessor. Nor was this a solitary in-
stance. Hundreds of others, not quite so glaring, but
almost as laughable, occurred all along the line.

Sometimes a knapsack that could hold a load of hay,
nearly as large as the man, was slung upon the shoulders of a youth
barely eighteen, who had girded himself for the re-
view, out of pure patriotism; or, mayhap, a cartridge
box that a shoemaker would cover for his companion
in leather, in particular, drew our attention. We had
them in dress, or in phiz, at every step: now a real
Tristan Shandy face peeped from rear rank to front
so truly comic that the leer of the eye, and the turn
of the lip defied description, or the more stately
countenance of an officer displayed so much mock
gravity, as to cause what little we had left to evap-
orate at the tip of our check bones.

The Colonel of one regiment was the proprietor of
a tent, and when his duties with the Brigade would
permit him, he was within the booth, dealing out
Yankee military spirit to his men. A newly elected
Captain who served under him, wished to give his
men a proof of the obligation he was under to them
in advancing him to the command. He struck a bar-
gain with the Colonel, and advanced to the head of
his company. "Feller sengers," said he, "all on that
long to Captain Isiah Gawk's company, and haint
no run nor nothin, are a gwine to be treated to
gingerbread and new cider at the Carnival's tent;
please to follow after musician Jonathan Johnson;"
whereupon the said musician Jonathan Johnson, who
stepped out of line with an insolent consequence,
and, if we had seen droll ones before, they were no-
thing compared with him. The crown of his head
was just six feet three inches and a clear from the
ground, and of this height his legs constituted three
fourths. His arms were uncommonly short, and his
dum was hung against his breast bone to enable him
to reach it with ease. A Coat of red baize covered
about two thirds of his back, and black gutters orna-
mented his legs from the knee downward—on the
top of his head was a hat—now a hat was very proper
thereabouts, but such another hat human eyes never
saw—it had been white, but white it was not then,
nor yet black, or grey, or any other color to which
man had given a name. Occasionally the crown was
narrow, and again it widened, while the crown slew
by its appearance that it was properly enough match-
ed with this hat, and this coat, and these gutters, cov-
ered the person of "musician Jonathan Johnson."

Out of the line he stepped, and out of the line was
followed by "all those who belonged to Captain Isiah
Gawk's company, and had n't drink'd no run nor
nothin," and as the tune of "Don't through the bar-
ney," rolled from his drum heads as water rolls from
a duck's back, they straggled along in a manner
that showed each of them to be taking care of
himself. To the tent of the Colonel they went, and
in about five minutes were on their march back, each
with gingerbread enough in his fist to furnish a whole
platoon with rations for a month.

There, too, on the extreme left of the Brigade, was
the Assonet Light Infantry, who gave their com-
mander an infinite deal of trouble by their very clever-
ness. He would stand with his men in line, mayhap
for the space of a minute, quiet enough, when of a
sudden they would gather round him for the purpose
of giving him assurances of the regard which they
entertained for his person. At one time we clanked
to be gone where they had engaged him, and when

he was attempting to get them back to their places.
"Captain don't you want us to fire 'fore long?" said
a short fellow with a face like a town clock. "Go
back into line, and await orders—when I want you to
fire I will tell you so," replied the commander.
"Well, Captain, when you want us to fire, only let us
know, and we'll fire," and back they trudged to their
posts, to remain until the spirit again moved them
out.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Among the passengers in the Caledonia on Monday,
from Liverpool, was Mr. SPARKS, who, having com-
pleted his historical researches in Europe, has returned
to this country after an absence of nearly a year
and a half. He has been exceedingly fortunate in ob-
taining access to documents connected with the pe-
riod of the American revolution, whether deposited
in the public archives, or in the possession of private
persons. The utmost courtesy and liberality has been
shown by the public functionaries both in England
and France in submitting to his inspection and per-
mitting him to copy the diplomatic and other papers
in their keeping, as not wishing to keep back the
truth of history, and as desirous of affording every fa-
cility to the labours of a learned and able man who
had no other object in view than that of giving a fair
and impartial record of important events. The ma-
terials discovered by Mr. Sparks, in Paris, were, we
understand, much more important than he expected
to meet with. They throw great light, not only on
our relations with the French government at that criti-
cal period of our history, but with the courts of the
other European nations. They show, moreover, the
beginning and progress of these negotiations, direct
and indirect, by which a final settlement was effect-
ed between this country and Great Britain. On this
point, we understand, the information they afford is
particularly full and interesting. The confidential
letters also of the French Ministers in this country to
their own government, their accounts of passing e-
vents, of the state of public feeling in our country,
of the characters of our public men, and the plans pro-
posed and discussed by them at different stages of the
War of the Revolution, are exceedingly minute and
valuable. The instructions of the British Government
to its officers here, and the military correspondence
relating to the American campaigns, throw important
light on the dispositions of their Government towards
the colonies, and on the operations and plans of the
British armies. The whole mass of materials thus
collected will set many events connected with our re-
volutionary struggle in a new point of view, and will
enable Mr. Sparks to write its history with more au-
thenticity and impartiality than has yet been done. The
posthumous papers of Gen. Washington, with
historical and explanatory notes by Mr. Sparks, to be
published in London by Murray.

Riding with Ladies.—At this time, when
the season for riding parties is at hand, the
following directions to the Gentlemen on
such excursions, taken from a New York
country paper, may not be unacceptable:—

"Gentlemen riding on horseback with ladies, ought
to ride to the left of the lady, and not to the right,
as is the practice here. The gentleman's duty in
riding with a lady is to protect her, and he cannot do
it if he rides to the right, for these reasons, viz:—He
governs his own horse with his left hand, and should
the lady's horse become unmanageable, he cannot
use his right hand to assist her, and is obliged to
change his bridle to the right hand to have the use of
the left; this cannot be done with ease or safety. Should
he be on the left side of the lady, his right
hand is always ready to protect her from danger. 2d.
When passing carriages and horses on the road, we
turn to the right—in that case if the gentleman is on
the left of the lady, he protects her from accidents
which might otherwise occur against the wheels of
carriages when passing. 3d. The lady when sitting
on the horse, her person and visage is naturally in-
clined to the left and can converse with the gentle-
man with ease, when on the left; whereas the op-
posite is attended with much inconvenience to her. Lastly,
it is highly improper, for various reasons, which a
gentleman should consider of some importance: 1.
hope this hint will be sufficient, and for one, should
be pleased to see gentlemen, in future, ride to the
left of ladies, and not to the right."

School Book.—McElrath & Bangs have lately pub-
lished the "Speller & Definer," for Schools, intended
to supersede the necessity of using the Dictionary
as a class book. It is composed of 215 pages, and
containing about 8000 words; which are classed ac-
cording to their parts of speech, and divided into dif-
ferent heads, according to the number of letters or
syllables of which they are composed. Every word
is pronounced and defined, it is believed, according
to the most approved authorities.

John Wesley's Charity.—Wesley contrived to give
away more money in charity out of a small income,
than any man perhaps of his time. His mode, as re-
lated by himself, was this—when he had thirty pounds
a year, he lived on twenty-eight, and gave away four-
ty shillings; the next year receiving sixty pounds,
he still lived on twenty-eight and gave away thirty-
two; the next year he received ninety pounds, and
gave away sixty-two; the fourth year he received one
hundred and twenty-eight and gave to the poor ninety-
two; and so on to the end of the chapter of this
worthy man's benevolence. On a moderate calcula-
tion, he gave away in about fifty years, twenty or
thirty thousand pounds.

Remarkable Migration of Birds.—By wonderful
instinct birds will follow cultivation and make them-
selves denizens of new regions. The cross-bill has
followed the bill into England. Glencoe, in the High-
lands of Scotland, never knew the partridge till its
farmers, of late years, introduced corn into their lands;
not did sparrows ever appear in Siberia until after
the Russians had made the vast waters of those parts
their dominions. Finally, the rice bunting, native of
Cuba, after the planting of rice in the Carolinas, an-
nually quit the island, in myriads, and fly over sea
and land to partake of a harvest introduced there
from the distant India. It is, however, only the female
ricebird which migrates. Of the myriads which visit
Carolina, a single cock is never found.

OYSTER P. ANT.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.—The plant *Tragopogon
porrifolius*, is biennial, and the root is a good
substitute for the real oyster. It is of easy cultivation
in a deep rich soil. The young plants are not
so liable to be destroyed by insects as most other bi-
ennials. The roots are white and shaped like a par-
snip. They may be taken up late in the Autumn,
and secured in moist sand from the air, or be suffer-
ed to remain out, and dug up when wanted. Every
lover of oysters, who lives at a distance from the sea
shore, will wish to cultivate this plant, after he has
once eaten it, when properly prepared for the table.

Mode of Cooking.—Wash the roots, and cut them
transversely into thin pieces; boil them in a little wa-
ter, when boiled soft, mash them, and thicken the
whole with flour to some degree of thickness; then
fry them in the fat of salt pork or butter. They are
a luxury.

Bishop England.—The United States Cath-
olic Miscellany of the 2d inst. in relation
to the reports in the English and Irish pa-
pers of the translation of this distinguished
prelate from the See of Charleston to that
of Ossory in Ireland, remarks, "We have
no other knowledge of the fact, nor were
we aware, until this report had obtained
circulation, that such measures were in pro-
gress to deprive us of our beloved Bishop;
since, we have learned from himself, that
application had been made to him more
than once from Ireland for leave to present
his name for Ossory and other Sees, which
he has uniformly declined to grant; as he
has also declined permitting his name to
be used with his consent for translation
within those States. We are authorised to
state, that the Bishop himself has had no
official notice of his translation."

Dr Johnson once remarked, that the A-
mericans ought to be thankful for any thing
which the British Nation allowed them,
short of hanging. Whatever might be
thought of the liberality of this anathema
at the time when it was uttered, under
present circumstances it sounds rather abso-
lute. The spirit however, which the above
sentiment breathes, seems not at all to have
forsaken the British writers, and they
might very well adopt it as a standing text
to their effusions concerning the people of
the United States. We have now a case
in point. Captain Basil Hall the traveller
par excellence who was to give the British
the clearest insight into the American man-
ners and affairs, has, according to the Cal-
edonian Mercury, given the following as
the general result of his observations on
our country. The remarks were made at
the Edinburgh meeting in favor of Catholic
Emancipation:—

"I am just returned (says the Captain from Amer-
ica). In that country there is far less freedom than
in Britain—less freedom of the press—less freedom
of speech—less freedom of thought. And this I
ascribe to the principle of their government.—uni-
versal suffrage and the want of an established church.
But I have written my observations on the subject,
and will tell you all about it by and by. I concur
in the present petition because the measure which it
supports is calculated to secure the blessing of an es-
tablished church—and because it is to be accompanied
with the abolition of the forty shilling freeholders—
and thereby to restrain the greatest curse in any
country—a democracy."

The last remark reminds us of a charac-
teristic Anecdote, which has been related
to us, of this gentleman. When in Wash-
ington City, during the sitting of Congress,
he asked a gentleman what would be the
effect of any influential person proposing
for the United States a limited Monarchy,
having no doubt, he said, that it would be
highly advantageous to the prosperity and
happiness of the community. The individ-
ual interrogated, dryly answered, "Why,
if the proposition came from a popular and
influential man, he might possibly escape
with a coat of tar and feathers."

Poisonous effects of White Lead.—A man of this
country "ran off" his moveable property, consisting
of eight negroes and three horses, to avoid the
payment of his debts—the property was found in South
Carolina, attached, and the negroes for safe keeping
were confined in the jail of Abbeville District. While
in close confinement, the inside of the jail was
painted with white lead, which caused, in about ten
days, the death of four of the negroes, the most li-
able and valuable of the number. They all died with
violent coughs, proceeding doubtless from inhaling
poisonous fumes of the fresh painted room. The re-
maining negroes and the horses sold for less than
\$650, two-thirds of which was consumed by costs of
different kinds, leaving, out of a property worth,
when committed to the care of the Sheriff of Abbe-
ville District, at least \$1600, a trifle more than \$200,
to be scrambled for by the creditors and their Law-
yers; how much of this the former are likely to get
may be easily conjectured. We have been taught
to admire the intelligence and liberality of the insti-
tutions of our sister State, South Carolina; but in this
case there seems to have been a want of common
sense, if nothing worse, which is as astonishing as it
is lamentable. For the credit of the District and its
officers, the affair it is presumed will be enquired in-
to by the proper authority, the Grand Inquest of the
District. The facts are here correctly stated, or
intended to be so, and if there be any mistake we
shall most readily and cheerfully correct it.

Milledgeville Recorder.
A Table showing how many yards of 3-5
Cloth each number of Cotton Yarn will
warp to the pound.
No. 5 runs 4 1/2 yards to the 450 Slay
6 5 500 nearly
7 5 500 nearly
8 6 500 nearly
9 6 500 nearly
10 6 500 nearly
11 7 650 nearly
12 7 650 nearly
13 7 700 nearly
14 8 700 nearly
15 8 750 nearly
16 8 800 nearly
17 8 850 nearly
18 8 900 nearly

Catholic Emancipation.—We hail with sincere
pleasure the passage of the Roman Catholic Bill.
It weaves around the brow of English "Military
Chieftain" a civic wreath, more glorious to him, than
the laurels which he won at Waterloo.—It makes
Britain stronger—it is true—it gives her a moral force
in her own eyes, and in the eyes of foreign States,
which she did not possess before—the moral force of
a more satisfied and united People—but as it is de-
rived from the triumph of just and liberal principles,
every friend of liberty ought to rejoice at the mea-
sure which Bell is the following noble inscription:—"To
proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the
inhabitants thereof."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MEXICO.—EXPULSION OF THE SPANIARDS. PROCLAMATION.

*The President of the United Mexican States
to the inhabitants of the Republic.*

Be it known, that the General Congress
have enacted the following decree:

1. All Spaniards who reside in the interior States
or Territories of the Orient and Occidente (East
and West), the territories of High and Low Califor-
nia and New Mexico, shall, within a month after
the publication of this law, quit the State or Terri-
tory in which they reside, and within three months the
Republic. Those residing in the intermediate States
and Territories and the Federal District, shall quit
the State, Territory, or District of their residence,
within one month, and two months the Republic; and
those residing in the maritime States of the Gulf of
Mexico, shall depart from the Republic within one
month from the publication of this law.

2. By Spaniards are intended those born in coun-
tries now under the dominion of the King of Spain,
and the children of Spaniards born at sea. [This
last clause, we understand, was introduced to effect
the expulsion of certain persons from whose presence
the Government was anxious to be relieved.] Those
born in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, are
alone excepted.

3. From the provisions of the first article, are ex-
cepted, 1. Those physically impeded, so long as the
impediment exists. 2. The children of Americans.

4. Within one month after the publication of this
law, the persons embraced in the preceding article,
will present to the Government, either personally or
by proxy, through the medium of the Secretary of
Foreign Relations, the documents which prove their
title to exception.

5. Spaniards who do not depart within the time
prescribed, will be punished by six months imprison-
ment in a castle, and afterwards sent away, in the
manner of those who returned to the Republic dur-
ing the war with Spain.

6. The government will report to Congress, every
month, concerning the execution of this law.

7. Those who, in the opinion of the Government,
cannot pay the expense of their journey and voyage,
shall have it paid at the charge of the Federation, to
the nearest port of the United States of the North—
the Government to proceed according to the strictest
economy.

8. In the same manner the journey and voyage of
such religiousists as the funds of the province (of
convents), or convent, to which they belong, is in-
competent to provide for, shall be paid at the public
expense.

9. The Government will make due signification to
the Spaniards who are entitled to remain in the Re-
public; but they cannot afterwards establish them-
selves on the coast—the Government being at liberty
to compel those who now reside there to retire
into the interior, in case of a threatened invasion.

10. The Spaniards who receive pension, (a stipend
from the government or ecclesiastical benefice), will
have the share which of right belongs to them, if
they establish themselves in any of the friendly re-
publics or nations, on notice of such residence being
given by the Consuls of this Republic—but not if
they remove to the countries governed by the king
of Spain.

11. The law of the 20th December, 1827, is re-
pealed, except the article which prohibits the intro-
duction of Spaniards and Subjects of the Spanish
Government into the Republic.

FRANCISCO DEL MORAL, President of the Ch. of Dep.
JOSE FAHREAR, Vice President of the Senate.
JOSE J. B. IBAÑEZ, Sec'y Ch. Dep.
ANT. MARIA DE ENRIQUETA, Sec'y Senate.

His Excellency enjoins that this law be
"printed, published, circulated, and promptly
obeyed." The charge of its execution
he rests with the Governors of the States;
and gives such directions, that it would
seem there is no chance for evasion or
escape. To such as have not the means
of defraying their travelling expenses to
the port of embarkation, the rate of allow-
ance is from 50 cents to a dollar a league,
"according to the distances, and the class
and rank of each individual." The ex-
penses by water are to be regulated by the
commissaries of the ports, under the general
instruction to exercise the strictest econo-
my.

[Dated at the Palace of the Federal Gov-
ernment, Mexico, March 20th, 1829.]

Removal from office is the order of the day at
Washington. This, in many cases, is doubtless right.
Where an officer does not faithfully discharge his
duties, or has held, a lucrative office several years,
he should give way to some more efficient or more needy
but equally competent person; for we do not hold
with that doctrine which would inculcate, that be-
cause a man has discharged the duties and received
the salary of a good office for five, ten or twenty
years, that he is therefore entitled to it for the balance
of his life. Rotation in office is certainly in strict
conformity with the Republican principles of our
Government, and no man can say this or that office
is the birthright of himself or his family. The pub-
lic officer who has been long in the receipt of large
sums, if prudent and economical, will have saved
something from his salary—if otherwise, it is his own
fault, and he has no right to calculate on throwing
himself as a kind of pensioner on the Government.

President Jackson is said to be as active and vigi-
lant in watching the public servants at Washington
as he was in the discharge of his duties when com-
mander of our armies. We like this well. There were
certainly many drones in the public offices at Wash-
ington, who eat the honey of the hive without aiding
much in its preservation. All such cannot too soon
be furnished with their "walking papers."

Milledgeville Recorder.

Washington, (N. C.) May 16.
At the last term of Hyde Superior court of Law,
before Judge Norwood, the trial of a negro slave
named Allen, the property of Richard Young, charg-
ed with committing a rape on a white female, came
on. The proofs were, that the female injured, was
walking with another female, and a small child, a-
bout a quarter of a mile from the house of Henry
Gibbs, Esq.—that the accused (who was then run-
away from his master) was discovered approaching
them—they walked faster to avoid him—he overtook
them—seized the largest female—that then the next
in size ran to the house of Mr. Gibbs and alarmed
the persons there, who ran towards the place
where the injured female was last seen—found her
greatly agitated and almost breathless by reason of
her resistance—that one of the persons who ran to
her aid, saw the accused running from the place
where the offence was committed. The injured fe-
male proved all the requisites that constitutes in
law the offence. The Jury, after retiring a few mi-
nutes, returned a verdict of guilty, and the defend-
ant was sentenced to be hanged on the last Friday
of this month.—*Echo.*

THE LATE AFFAIR AT PORT MAHON.

Our readers have seen the report in cir-
culation of a fracas between the crews of
national vessels of the United States and
France, at Port Mahon, on the Mediterran-
ean. We have been pained to find the story
circulating without contradiction, and
even reiterated without contradiction, that
an officer of the French Navy had been mur-
dered or assassinated, by the American sea-
men. In the very mildest form of the story,
all the blame of the rencontre was thrown
upon our brave countrymen.

We are glad to be enabled to disabuse the
public mind, by inserting the following, said
to be a faithful account of the affair, which
we have translated from a French paper.
We are happy, in addition, to be able to
state, that the affair is well understood by
the two governments, and is not likely to
produce, as seems to have been feared, any
unhappy effect on the relations between the
two governments.

Translated from "Le Semaphore," a Marseilles Jour-
nal, of March 24, 1829.

OCCURRENCES AT MAHON.—Some dis-
tressing occurrences have taken place at
Mahon, which, incorrectly reported, might
sow the seeds of discord and trouble be-
tween two nations made to esteem one an-
other. The Spanish authority, charged with
this affair, will examine it with justice, and
when the facts are better known, it will be
seen that the American Nation merits none
of the reproaches which have been poured
out against it. Without pretending to an-
ticipate the judgment which may emanate
from this authority, we think it our duty to
make known some facts extracted from a
Letter written by one whose character as
a man of honor is beyond question.

"On the 25th of January last an affray took place
at Mahon between some French and American sail-
ors, both parties being unarmed. On this occasion
the Governor of Minorca issued an Ordinance requir-
ing that all sailors coming on shore should re-embar-
k on board their vessels every evening before sunset.
He addressed this ordinance to all the Consuls re-
siding at Mahon, requiring of them to communicate
the same to the commanders of the vessels of their
respective nations.

"In conformity to this act, until the 15th Febru-
ary, no sailor belonging to the American vessels of
war in port obtained leave from their officers to go
on shore. At this date, the Commander of the Java
(U. S. frigate) was authorized by the Governor to
permit his seamen to be on shore for a week. It
ought to be observed that, notwithstanding the Gov-
ernor's order, the French sailors had come ashore
every night, armed.

"It has been pretended that the American Officers
had taken no steps to put an end to the disputes
which had arisen. To repel this accusation, it is e-
nough to recall to mind one important fact. Imme-
diately after the affair of the 25th of January, the
Governor, at the request of Captain Downes, com-
mander of the Java, proposed to the French Consul
residing at Mahon, an arrangement, by which the
French sailors should go on shore for a certain num-
ber of days, that in their turn the American
sailors should enjoy the same privilege for the same
number of days, and so on alternately. In this way
it would be impossible that the peace of the town
should be disturbed, since no meeting could take
place between the sailors of the two nations. This
arrangement was not put in execution, it was not
the fault of the Commander of the Java. This fact,
arising from the disputes which had already taken
place, is sufficient to demonstrate that Capt. Downes
did all that was possible for him to do to avoid all
conflict, and that, if unfortunate occurrences have
followed, it is not upon him that the blame ought
to fall.

"There was not the least premeditation in the e-
vent of which Lieutenant Mesnard (of the French
Navy) became a victim. It was thus that it occurred:
This officer, followed by many French sailors, were
conducting along the street an American sailor, with
the intention, they said, to lead him before the Gov-
ernor, but for what purpose we know not. The
American sailor, whom they were maltreating, cried
out "Murder!" At this cry, many of his comrades
ran to his assistance, and in the skirmish which hence
arose, Lieutenant Mesnard was hit on the head by a
chance bullet."

The death of this brave officer caused as
much regret to the American officers as it
could have caused to the French; and, as
every one will see, there is nothing in all
this affair that resembles assassination. All
those who know the American Nation, know
that such a crime does not belong either to
its habits or its character.

The death of Lieut. Mesnard is not the
only one that we have to regret. A sailor
of the Java was also the victim of these de-
plorable conflicts. He was pierced through
and through with a sword, and expired a
few hours afterwards.

Capt. Downes has acted in these circum-
stances with a prudence and a moderation,
which, without doubt, entitle him to the es-
teem of all men, who, before making up an
opinion on any affair, desires to

FOREIGN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Amethyst* Captain Nye, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, and brings London papers of the 20th, and Liverpool to 21st ult. The *Amethyst* made her voyage from Liverpool to Boston in nineteen days—short, but not the shortest passage which has been made from Liverpool to our seaboard.

It is rumored that Mr. Secretary Peell is soon to be called to the Peerage, and also Sir Robert Peel.

Parliament adjourned on the 16th, for the Easter Holidays, till the 29th of April.

It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued at the end of May, or the beginning of June.

The King was expected in London on the 29th to remain some days.

IRELAND.

The latest accounts from Ireland concur in representing the great benefits that, even in this early period, have accrued to that long afflicted country, from the passing of the glorious Catholic Relief Bill. The Papists evince no indecent vulgar exultation on the occasion; the Protestants no affect of despondency; but both parties seem inclined to meet half way, and co-operate with each other in the promotion of a general good will and toleration. Meanwhile, numerous commercial speculations are already on foot, and which will only till the country shall have settled down to a firm, decided, and permanent tranquility. Confidence, we may add, has already extended itself; more or less, among all classes of the community; and many of those who, up to the present period, have been distinguished by the strong violence of their ultra-Protestantism, have now, that the great question is settled, confessed that they have been mistaken in their opinions. Such a recantation of old prejudices does them the highest honor.

The Duke of Wellington has lately purchased an estate for 250,000—more than a million of dollars. A great meeting was held at St. James's, to consider the best means of testifying the gratitude of the friends of civil and religious liberty to the Duke of Wellington, for the great measure of peace and justice, in the consummation of which he, as Prime Minister, was principally instrumental. Several resolutions were passed, one of which proposed that a meeting should be held on the second of May, at the London Tavern, to consider the means of raising a sufficient sum of money to erect a statue in or near Dublin, of the Duke of Wellington, as commemorative of his, the most glorious of his public services.

We stated, some days since, that the beneficial effects of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill were already experienced in the decisive tone they have enabled the British Government to assume in its negotiations for the tranquility throughout Europe. The last foreign arrivals confirm our previous statements.

Morning Chronicle.

Mr. Hume had given notice that about the middle of May, he would introduce a motion for altering the present system of Corn Laws, so as to charge the present fluctuating scale of the duties on importation for a fixed duty.

On the 1st of February, on the coast of Africa, the *Black Joke*, tender to his Majesty's ship *Sybil*, captured after a long chase, and a gallant action, the Spanish slave vessel *Almirante*, with 400 slaves on board. The *B. J.* carried 2 guns, and had 55 men; the *A. 14* guns and 50 men. In the action, the former had 2 killed and 4 wounded; the latter 15 killed, including her captain and first and second mates, and thirteen wounded.

It was stated in the London Standard that an extraordinary Ambassador was going from Great Britain to Portugal to negotiate the settlement of the differences between Don Miguel and his brother Don Pedro.

Captain Ross was expected to sail on his new Arctic Expedition in all April, in the *Victory*, a steam vessel of 200 tons, accompanied by the *John*, of 320 tons, laden with fuel and stores for 3 years.

Sir James Scarlett, it is said, is to be the new Attorney General.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid of the 24 of April, states that fresh shocks of an earthquake were felt on the 25th, 30th, and 31st of March. The latter, which took place in the night, spread terror and consternation through the city. If the accounts from Madrid, given in the French papers, be true, the effects of these earthquakes in Murcia have extended far beyond that province, and been attended with still more fatal disasters than on the spot itself. All Cadix, it was reported, had been submerged, though pains were taken to conceal that dreadful calamity, by which every family in the kingdom, and many in other lands, would be thrown into desolation, for that rich commercial city comprised within its merchants individuals from almost every country on earth. The number of victims hitherto dug out of the ruins of the towns destroyed by the earthquake amounts already to more than 3,000, and that of the persons wounded or mutilated, more than double that number. The houses destroyed are between 6 and 7,000. The wine and oil of last year are lost.

The King of Spain had ordered all the revenues of the province of Murcia to be employed in relieving the persons reduced to misery by the late terrible earthquakes in that country. It is said, also, that 80,000 francs, the produce of the sale of oil, had been destined for the same purpose.

FRANCE.

An article from Paris, April 15, gives the following description of the distress of the Vine Departments.

Letters from all the Departments where the vine is cultivated, state that misery is at its height, and is principally in the parts where the best crops are, that the greatest distress prevails; because the indirect contributions rendering impossible all speculation, founded on the keeping of good wines, the owners are forced to sell them for the tavern, in competition with the coarsest wines, and nearly at the same price. Thus they find themselves reduced to the double impossibility of cultivating their vines and paying their taxes. In the department of Gironda a great number of persons are determined to leave their vines but once this year instead of twice, as is usual, on account of the expense. Thus the vines are going to ruin, and a crowd of laborers are without work.

In several cantons of the same department, and in that of La Dordogne, the tax collectors have been forced to sell the wine of proprietors at a price infinitely below the usual rate.

It is said, that Prussia, at the requisition of France, has disclaimed the intention which had been attributed to her of joining Russia in the war which that power is waging against Turkey.

The differences between Holland and Prussia respecting the freedom of the navigation of the Rhine are finally adjusted, and the conditions on which the matter is to be regulated have been agreed to by both countries.

PORTUGAL.

A private letter from Lisbon says—"The Minister of Foreign Affairs has notified the Brazilian Consul to leave Portugal without delay. Scoldings have been erected in various places, as well as the streets of Lisbon; 22 liberals are destined to be executed on the reception of the women, as all the other prisoners are full. The expedition against Terceira will not sail, 140 officers of different grades have been dismissed, who were going with the expedition. Gen. Lores de Rego has been arrested at Vienna and sent to Lisbon. Troops have

been sent to Oporto to attend during the execution of 18 of the Constitutionalists."

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Messages des Chambers states, but without vouching for the truth of the statement, that in the last week of March a most sanguinary battle was fought near Giurgevo, in which the Turks had sustained a very considerable loss, and the Russians had made themselves masters of important positions. It is even doubted whether that fortress had not fallen into their power, or at least was not reduced to the last extremity. It is added, that during the action the main Russian army had crossed the Danube at a short distance from the field of battle.

The London Globe of the 19th says—"The accounts from the seat of war in the East are contradictory and indecisive. Some of them state that the campaign is begun; that various skirmishes have taken place on the fortified points between Varna and the Danube; and that in these, as well as in a sanguinary battle fought near Giurgevo, the Russians have had the advantage. Other accounts say that the Russian preparations are so far from being complete, that it will be the beginning of May before their armies are in the field in force. The principal theatre of the campaign, it is believed, will be the shores of the Black Sea."

Frontiers of Servia, April 1.—The Pacha of Belgrade has received a letter from the new Grand Vizier, Redschid Pacha, who communicates to him a piece of news which is equally agreeable and important to the government in the present crisis—namely, that he has not only succeeded in appeasing the discontent of the Albanians, on account of their arrears of pay, but that he has concluded with them a new covenant, by virtue of which 6,000 of them are to march immediately to the Danube, and 6,000 more to be placed under the orders of the Pacha of Janina.

The Pacha of Scutara has received the most formal orders from the Grand Vizier to send his contingents to Janina without loss of time. After making these arrangements, the Grand Vizier immediately set out for Constantinople to assume the high office, to which the confidence of the Sultan had called him.

The scarcity of corn began to be felt in a deplorable manner in several provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The blockade of the Dardanelles produces the fatal effects which the enemy expected, particularly in Macedonia, and the appearance of some Russian vessels off the Gulf of Thessalonica, which capture all vessels with provisions, adds to the distress of all these countries, which is further increased by the usurious spirit of the jobbers, who take advantage of it.

By accounts from Alexandria, of the 5th of March, we learn that the Viceroy had resolved to furnish the Sultan with a corps of 12,000 cavalry. As the route by sea was interrupted by the Russian squadron, these troops would proceed by way of Palestine, Syria, and Anatolia.

FROM GREECE.

The number of French troops that remain in the Morea has been estimated at 6,000. A commercial letter received here from Constantinople, and dated 10th March, says, "A few days ago, a Turkish frigate, sloop, and a corvette, were going to enter the Bosphorus by night, but were mistaken by the garrison of the Castles at the entrance, for Russian, and so severely injured by a violent cannonade, that it was necessary to send the steambark, along the coast of Candia to Alexandria, in order to prevent the landing of troops and provisions as well to Candia as the Dardanelles, especially as it is affirmed that the Egyptian fleet is to go to Constantinople in order to act during the summer in the Black Sea in conjunction with the five ships of the line, two frigates, four corvettes, and twelve brigs, now in the harbor of Constantinople."

April 5.—Redschid Pacha left Janina at the beginning of March, and is gone to Constantinople. The Albanians were still in a state of insubordination, and Redschid Pacha was obliged to leave his son to keep them in awe. The Greeks are said to have gained a victory over the Turks in Livadia.

Egina, March 7.—On the 4th of February the Greek squadron obtained considerable advantages over that of the Turks, in the Gulf of Ambracia; the latter being obliged to quit the Gulf, having lost two vessels, which were captured by the Greeks.

On the 9th of February the Greeks recovered the superiority in Beotia; they put to flight Mahmoud, the new Pacha of Livadia, and Omer Pacha, who were come from Thebes to attack them. They took from them 200 prisoners and three standards, on which is painted the hand of the Prophet. These standards are considered as sacred by the Turks, and always defended with the greatest valor. Since this event, the Turks have remained in the fortresses which they still held, and the Greeks are masters of the country.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, April 20. The sales of Cotton on Saturday and to day amount to about 450,000 bags, 500 of which are on speculation; prices continue steady. In the last fortnight, the arrivals of Cotton have amounted to no less than 92,000 bags.

From Colombia.—The schooner *Splendid*, Captain Clark, 17 days from Porto Bello, arrived at New York on Monday. She brings information (says the *Evening Post*) that shortly before her sailing, intelligence had been received by express from Bogota that a general action had taken place between the Colombian and Peruvian forces, in which the former remained masters of the field. An armistice had been agreed to between the two Powers, and it is said that, in the mean time the differences between them are to be referred to the arbitration of the United States.

The Mercantile Advertiser states that Captain Clark brought intelligence that a treaty of Peace has been concluded between Colombia and Peru; and that intelligence of this event was received by express from Bogota, and announced at Porto Cavello, by proclamation, three days before he sailed.

The principle articles of the Convention, are those which declare that neither power shall interfere with the government of the other; that the independence of the Bolivian Republic is acknowledged; that the Peruvian Army shall evacuate the soil of Colombia within 20 days; that plenipotentiaries on both sides shall meet at Guayaquil in May, to form a definitive treaty of alliance against all foreign invasion; and lastly, that the blockade against the Colombian ports shall cease on the day on which the Commissioners shall meet at Guayaquil to settle the details of the definitive treaty. The most important part of the Convention to us, is that which raises the blockade of the Colombian ports, and of course takes off the trammels now imposed on our commerce with those ports, and as by Article 8, our Government is to be requested to act as a mediator, and guarantee the definitive treaty, there is no doubt that our intercourse with both countries will become more frequent and valuable.—*N. Y. American.*

An honest Dutchman, after his return from serving a tour in the Pennsylvania Legislature, was visited by one of his neighbors, who thus accosted him: "Well, Mr. Brumlebottom, what have you done this time in the Legislature?" Brumlebottom—"O be sure I know not what the result do, I make two hundred d-a-u-l-e-r."

To destroy Bugs.—In the month of June when the yellow speckled bugs commence their depredations on the cucumber and melon vines, small blazing fires should be made in different parts of the garden. The bugs will fly into them, and thus be destroyed.

N. Y. Farmer.

Spices.—Cayenne pepper, black pepper, and ginger, may be esteemed the best of spices. Nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, and allspice, are generally productive of indigestion and headache to weak persons.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.
Just and Eloquent General Order.—We have the satisfaction again of presenting to our Readers an excellent paper from the Secretary of War.—It does that Bureau great credit, for the propriety of its sentiments and the elegance of its composition:

"A general Court Martial was held at Jefferson Barracks, in the State of Missouri, on the 19th of March last, at which Captain John Gantt, of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, was arraigned on a charge of 'knowingly signing false certificates in relation to his pay.' There were four specifications under this charge. The order from the Adjutant General's office recites the proceedings of the Court Martial, who found Captain Gantt guilty of two of the specifications, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service, recommending him, at the same time, to mercy in the following terms:

"The Court are aware of the responsibility they incur, in accompanying the previous findings and sentence, with a recommendation to executive clemency. They cannot, however, resist the impression, that Captain Gantt did, throughout the entire transaction, set upon the ultimate intention of himself, redeeming the pay accounts transferred to Mr. Kenney. Peculiarly slow however, in matters of personal concernment, this determination, though expressed to Mr. Payne, an agent of Kenney's, he was never fortunate enough to carry into practice.

"Under this view of the case, they beg leave respectfully, to recommend him to the merciful consideration of the President."

"The reasons of the President for not adopting the recommendation of the Court are thus assigned in the General Order.

From the facts produced to the President, it appears that Captain Gantt was tried for a similar offence, and pronounced guilty on the 26th of March, 1829, to wit, for receiving his pay twice for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, in the year 1827, and was sentenced to be suspended for a year, which proceedings being brought to the consideration of Brevet Major General Scott, were disapproved, because of certain apparent infirmities. At the close of the year 1827, he commits the like offence, and for which, by competent court he is sentenced to be dismissed the service.

"On the 9th of June 1827, an order issued from the War Department, prohibiting officers to pass away or transfer their pay accounts for any amount not due at the time, whereby to remove all pretences of excuse and defence, on the ground of mistake, and accident. This positive order Captain Gantt has violated, and seeks now to excuse himself for having received his pay twice, during seven or eight months of the year 1827, by charging it as a mistake—a mistake entirely resulting from an act of his own, and which act was in violation of a positive rule of the Department of War.

"The President under a full view of all the circumstances of the case, directs me to say, that great as would be the pleasure afforded him, to adopt the recommendation of the Court, and of the officers of the 6th regiment, who have petitioned in his behalf, he is constrained to approve the sentence. A faithful discharge of the duty he owes to the country, and especially to the character of the army forbids the interposition of Executive clemency.—The high character to which the American army may rightfully assert a claim, and which he hopes they will always be careful to maintain, forbids him to sanction, through the exercise of feeling, any practice, the countenance and extension of which, could not fail to prove detrimental, and to impair that pride of feeling, which alone can render an officer efficient and valuable. Officers of the army, devoting their service and time to the country, should look to, and live upon their pay; and by indulging a proper and prudent economy, endeavor to avoid that condition of things resulting from pecuniary embarrassment, the tendency of which must be to induce to error and misconduct. The duty is an unpleasant one; but painful as it may be, the President conceives it better, that a single offending member should be lopped off, than by the exercise of clemency, and the consequent force of example, to encourage for the future any similar impropriety in others.

By order of the President of the U. S.

JOHN H. EATON."

SANTA FE TRADE.

We have published a paragraph noticing that the General Government had made provision for protecting the Santa Fe Trade within our own Territory. It appears, from the subjoined article, that Governor Miller, of Missouri, has determined to attempt protecting this trade in the Mexican Territory.

MY DEAR SIR: General Atkinson has just left my room. He read to me a communication from the War Department, directing him to detach four companies of infantry, to accompany our Santa Fe Traders this Spring, as far as the Arkansas river, there to remain until their return in the fall. Gen. Atkinson will carry this order into effect immediately. He is very solicitous on the subject, and will give notice when the troops will be ready to move. For the want of an appropriation by Congress, Gen. Jackson did not feel himself authorized to mount the troops destined for the protection of the Santa Fe Trade.

I have procured from General Atkinson one six pounder, and ammunition for the same; pistols, sabres, &c. sufficient to arm one company. As the United States' troops will advance no further than the Arkansas river, a company of our citizens will be necessary to escort our traders from that point to Santa Fe.

Be pleased to make the facts herein contained as public as possible, for the information of all interested—and I hope you will urge the speedy formation of a company for the object in question. I feel the deepest interest in this important subject, and will with infinite pleasure, give to it all the aid in my power.

I am compelled to write in haste,
Your friend, most sincerely,
General THOMAS A. SMITH.

JOHN MILLER.

MUSQUITOES! MUSQUITOES!

Weather.—Yesterday the sun, was down upon us with a vengeance, unnerving the ton, and bedewing the brows of the hardy. Perspiration was the order of the day; and soda pumps achieved what has puzzled the muton heads of many generations—a perpetual motion. We are informed that crowds of musquitoes have been annihilated, and with dire intent, set about their work of blood. The most approved remedy, and one which we understand will be adopted by the virtuous for the current season, is knocking out their teeth with a junk bottle. The sufferer should have a halter, with a slip noose, to entrap the little rascals; after which, placing them one by one on a chair, with one foot on their wing mail them into contrition. If there is any thing from which we pray deliverance, it is the inveterate wizz of these creatures, when of a summer's night they hold their unhalloed caucusses around our drowsy eyes.

Boston Statesman.

[Instead of knocking out the teeth of the rascals, we would recommend that they should be extracted by a first rate dentist. It will answer the same purpose, and it is a much more humane method.]

POST OFFICE CIRCULAR.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, 18th May, 1829.

To the Postmaster at

SIR: The multiplication of mail routes, and the great increase of accommodation on many of the old routes within the last year, involve an expense considerably beyond the current revenue of the Department. This revenue arising exclusively from postage, it is hoped will be sufficiently augmented to cover the deficit, if the Post Office law shall be strictly observed, and all its provisions rigidly enforced. On entering upon the duties of the Department, it is a subject of no little regret to observe, that much loss is sustained by an abuse of the franking privilege. It might be presumed that the high character of officers entitled to this privilege would be a guarantee for its restriction within the limits of the law; but too for its restriction within the limits of the law; but too much to be lamented for the prosperity of the Department, no less than for the honor of the country, to let such an abuse be perpetuated. Letters to others are frequently enclosed to persons who are entitled to the privilege of franking, and letters written by others are often sent under their frank, in opposition to the express letter of the law. There is cause to apprehend that Postmasters have, in some instances, been guilty of this fraud upon the revenue. This evil, unless it shall find a remedy in the vigilant and energetic co-operation of Postmasters with the head of the Department, must tend to paralyze all its operations. It is therefore expected that you will watch with the utmost care against this unlawful practice; and whenever you have cause for suspicion, use all lawful means to obtain evidence against the offender. Let no effort be remitted, let no dignity of station deter you; but, however exalted may be the rank of the officer who shall violate the law in the abuse of his franking privileges, never fail to enforce the penalty by legal process and report each case to the department. In all lawful efforts to carry into effect the provisions of the law against such as shall incur its penalties, you will be sustained by the Department; but no Postmaster can expect to retain the confidence of the Department, who shall wantonly violate his franking privilege, or who knowingly shall suffer it in others with impunity.

In many instances Postmasters have injured the revenue by extending their privilege beyond the weight prescribed by law. Whenever a letter is sent from a Postmaster exceeds half an ounce in weight, the Postmaster receiving or delivering it is bound by the law, and by his oath to account for the excess. In every instance that shall come to your knowledge of a Postmaster mailing a letter free, with the frank of a Postmaster, or receiving one free, in virtue of his privilege, which shall weigh more than half an ounce, you are to report the fact to the Department, that the remedy may be promptly applied.

Many persons appear to be under the erroneous impression, that printed sheets of paper are not chargeable with letter postage. Every thing that goes in the mail is chargeable with letter postage, except newspapers, pamphlets, and legislative journals, which are rated as pamphlets. Proposals for publications, printed circulars, special advertisements, and, indeed, every species of handbills, are to be charged with letter postage. Whenever such printed articles come to your office, without being entered on the post bills, and rated with letter postage, it is expected that you will correct the error, and report to the Department the Postmaster who mailed them. Numbers of handbills, printed proposals, and special advertisements, have sometimes been sent to Postmasters, to be received and circulated under their privilege. Every such case is required to be reported to the Department that such Postmaster may be deprived of the means of repeating the abuse. In some instances, these articles have been headed with the name of the office of an editor, and called an extra newspaper, with the evident design of reducing the postage. Such design it is your duty to counteract. A supplement always accompanies the newspaper to which it belongs, as a part of the same paper, and an extra newspaper is a sheet, or a part of a sheet, issued between the regular times of publishing the paper, for the purpose of an earlier announcement of interesting news. You will not send nor deliver printed sheets or bills of any other character, as supplements or as extra newspapers.—There has also been a want of sufficient care in rating letters. Many double, some triple, and even quadruple letters are rated as single. If a letter encloses a bank note, it is double; if it encloses three bank notes, it is quadruple, and should be rated accordingly. It may sometimes be difficult to determine the proper rate, but if the letter has the appearance of being double, you will be careful to mark it as such; and if the person receiving it shall question its correctness, he can open it in the presence of the Postmaster, or his assistant. The want of proper attention to these several points has been highly injurious to the Department. Each case may seem a little matter, scarcely worthy of regard; but it should be remembered that the whole revenue of the Department is made up of these little items, and it is their combination that gives life and energy to the whole machine. It is, at all times, the duty of Postmasters to adhere strictly to both the letter and spirit of the law, and especially at this crisis, when the current engagements of the Department already entered into greatly exceed the amount of its ordinary revenue.

W. T. BARRY.

A shot for a Longbow.—The following is taken from "The Naval Officer," a book lately published in England:

"Capital salmon this," said the captain, "where does Billet get it from?" By the by, talking of that, did you ever hear of the pickled salmon in Scotland? We all replied in the affirmative. "Oh, you don't take, D—n it, I don't mean dead pickled salmon; I mean live pickled salmon, swimming about in tanks, as merry as grigs, and as hungry as rats." We all expressed our astonishment at this, and declared we never heard of it before. "I thought not," said he, "for it has only lately been introduced into this country by a particular friend of mine, Dr. Mac—, I cannot just now remember his d—d jaw-breaking Scotch name; he was a great chemist and geologist, and all that sort of thing—a clever fellow, I can tell you, though you may laugh. Well, this fellow, Sir, took nature by the heels and capsize her, as we say. I had a strong idea that he had sold himself to the d—l. Well, what does he do, but he catches salmon and puts them into tanks, and every day added more and more salt, till the water was as thick as gruel, and the fish could hardly wag their tails in it. Then he threw in pepper corns, half-a-dozen pounds at a time, till there was enough. Then he began to dilute with vinegar, until his pickle was complete.—The fish did not like it at first; but, habit is everything; and when he showed me his tank, they were swimming about as merry as a school of dace; he fed them with fennel, chopped small, and black pepper corns. 'Come doctor,' says I, 'I trust no man upon tick; if I don't taste I won't believe my own eyes, though I can believe my tongue.' (We looked at each other.) 'That you shall do in a minute,' says he; so he whipped one of them out with a landing-net, and when I stuck my knife into him, the pickle ran out of his body like wine out of a claret-bottle, and I ate at least two pounds of the rascal, while he flapped his tail in my face. I never tasted such salmon as that. Worth your while to go to Scotland, if it's only for the sake of eating five pickled salmon. I'll give you a letter, any of you, to my friend. He'll be d—d glad to see you; and then you may convince yourselves. Take my word for it, if once you eat salmon that way, you will never eat it any other.

Natural Mistake.

A young gentleman, about half seas over on coming into the Opera last Saturday, instead of calling to the box-keeper as usual, was led by some confusion of ideas to bawl out—"I say here, hostler, show me my stall!"

The quarrel between the American and French sailors at Mahon, which unfortunately resulted in the death of a French Captain Downes, that we feel satisfied the public will acquit the American officers of any responsibility for the unhappy occurrence. The great error clearly was, a permission given to French sailors, to be allowed to do; and least of all, when in company with other foreign ships of war. So cautious, indeed, are our commanders at this point, that, as we are well informed, even when landing or receiving stores, taking in water, in a foreign port, the marine guard, usually detailed on such occasions, is not allowed to land with arms.

We trust notwithstanding the armistice at Mahon, and the uncorroborated statement of Downes, that no unfriendly impressions will be produced between the two nations, particularly as from the annexed extract of a letter from an officer on board the *Hambleton*, a gentleman here, it seems the harmony between the officers on the station was interrupted.

[EXTRACT.]

U. S. S. *Saratoga*, Mahon, 19th Feb. 1829.
The Warren has been detained longer than expected, which affords me means of giving you an account of a transaction which will no doubt be much noise in the United States, and be very much represented. A few evenings since, a French ship took place on shore, between a party of our crew, and some French sailors. From all we gathered, it appears that the Frenchmen were about to carry arms on shore, and used them against our men. Our men became extremely incensed, and being hunted down in this dastardly manner, made a stand against a body of French, headed by a Lieutenant. The Lieutenant was killed, his sword broken, and he instantly killed a French Midshipman who was mistaking him for his own countrymen—they mistaking him for an American Midshipman. We lost one man killed, and one or two wounded. The Lieutenant was killed the day after, with the honors of war—the American, Dutch, and Spanish officers all attending. It is an unfortunate occurrence, and deeply lamented; it has not, however, destroyed the harmony existing between the French and ourselves, and there is no prospect of its doing so, as all has subsided into calm.

Splendid Scientific Work.—There is to be seen at the rooms of the Lyceum of Natural History, in the New York Institution, a specimen of one of the most splendid works on the Ornithology of the United States, which has ever yet appeared in this country. In point of size it has been justly termed a mammoth book. Mr. Audubon, an native of Louisiana, is the enterprising author of the work in question. It will consist of seven volumes, comprising four hundred drawings of the birds of the United States, the whole of them being as large as life. The first volume, now completed, has been visited by all the savans, foreign and domestic, who have recently visited the city. In every instance where a difference exists in the plumage of the male and female birds, both sexes are represented; this gives variety and interest to the plan. In many instances they are grouped in their natural avocations and represented amidst the foliage of their natural forests in the most picturesque attitudes. Botany, as well as entomology, are thrown into the drawings, to lighten their beauty, and give the spectators a correct impression of nature. The plates are colored in the most beautiful manner on fine drawing paper of a size called double elephant. All the principal literary and scientific institutions of Europe have become subscribers to the work, as well as the most celebrated men, of science, rank and importance. It is truly a magnificent work, and well deserves the patronage of the American public.

N. Y. Enquirer.

Oswego Canal.—We have had, at length, (says the Oswego Gazette of 15th inst.) the pleasure of announcing that this canal is completed, and is now in the full tide of successful navigation. Large quantities of merchandise have arrived in this place, consigned to different ports on Lake Ontario.

Bees.—A farmer in one of the upper counties of New York has offered evidence of the following facts: "In less than seven years and a half, from a single swarm of Bees, he has taken up 31 swarms, from which he obtained for use 1705 pounds of honey; ten swarms had escaped to the woods and were lost; and eighty-eight swarms remained in their hives, in which there was, by the estimate of intelligent and impartial men, not less than 7664 pounds of honey, making a total of a hundred and thirty-nine swarms of bees, and nine thousand three hundred and sixty-nine pounds of honey."

At the usual price of honey, this man has realized more than \$1500, comparatively without labor or expense. Farmers keep bees!—*Newburyport Herald.*

"Salt your bees!"—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Aurora, who treats of the management of bees, commences his treatise as above. To those in whose minds the bee is associated only as the classical emblem of industry and frugality, a rover from flower to flower, the indefatigable collector of sweets, such a cation must sound as oddly as *pickle your doves* or *curry your rabbits*; or *scrub your canaries*. But to those who rear bees it may be useful information to know that the ravages of worms may be prevented by setting the hives an inch and a half above the bench, on four or more wires about the size of a small pipe-stem, driven firmly into the bench, and spreading coarse salt underneath. The worms are driven from the hives by the bees, and are killed by coming in contact with the salt.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

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Early Rising.—We have rarely seen the country more interesting than at the present time. The fields are green, the trees put forth, and the year is most beautiful. But the morning is the time to see all these things in their prime, and to hear the music that belongs to such a scenery, birds of a thousand species, and the Bob O'Lincoln conjugating the Greek verb with a fluency that would do credit to a student of Valpy.
We remark, that of the young folks who prove the morning, and inhale health from dewy fields, more than seven eighths are females, we are afraid that the young men think much of the other end of the day—or perhaps they have not heard that ladies are as good in such good season.—U. S. Gazette.

We find the following advertisement in Rochester (N. Y.) paper. The worthy gentleman has adopted a very happy mode of transacting business, namely a proper division of time.
Benjamin F. Harbit, having paid all his accounts, and all demands which were presented in consequence of endorsing for others, am prepared to adjust and settle all other small bills by cash or short notes which may be due my creditors; and to save time and unnecessary trouble, I propose to stand one hour each day every week, at Hart's corner, where all who feel disposed to harass my quiet by asking impertinent questions, may have the opportunity of hearing, all providing, that the remainder of each day may not be disturbed by applications of any kind, and am now engaged at my old business in order to free myself from all petty debts and procure bread and raiment.

Present danger from wet clothes.—Keep if possible, dry, and take care not to go near a fire or very warm place; so as to occasion a sudden chill some time after you have been able to properly dry your clothes.
Hamphrey's Prophecies, for 1829, Hieroglyphics, by Wm. Hone, is in its third edition.
There are over wise, all who are otherwise, there are never wise, all who are weatherwise, and never or never weatherwise, and never read Humphrey, and be altogether wise.

at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28, 1829.

We insert in another column, the communication of "A Citizen of the District of Fayetteville." Its temperate style, all circumstances considered, we can but applaud, and we do trust that the friends of Mr. Deberry will continue to maintain and pursue this course; they need not fear, in our district that the people will remember that he has been first attacked with insinuations against his private character. As an act of justice, we consider it our duty to state, that as far as we can learn, Mr. D. sustains the reputation of an honest, intelligent, reflecting citizen, a consistent politician, and faithful representative of the will of his constituents—able to make known and maintain their rights.

We are requested to announce a general election of the Board of Education, as a candidate to represent the Newbern District in Congress. We have before mentioned that James Manney, Esq. of Cartaret is a candidate.

Internal Improvements.—We are pleased to see that the Committee appointed for Edgecomb county by the meeting held in this city, during the last Session of the General Assembly on the subject of Internal Improvements, have addressed a Circular to their fellow-citizens, requesting their cooperation that they have appointed a committee of five persons in each township, for the purpose of ascertaining the wants and improvements; that the original Committee has enlarged its numbers, by adding to it several individuals from each Captain's district, and a meeting of this enlarged Committee is appointed at the Court-house on the first Thursday in June, when the following subjects will be discussed: What improvement can be made to facilitate the surplus produce to a general market? Will North Carolina ask assistance from the General Government (and thereby place herself on a footing with her sister States) or remain in her present unimproved condition?—What course shall be adopted to do away the present disgraceful mode of electioneering for the honor of representing the people?—Jb.

St. Marks.—We learn (says the Tallahassee Floridian,) that Gen. R. K. Call, and Col. R. Butler have received orders from the General Government, to lay off a town at St. Marks.
Newbern, May 16.
Our Town was visited on Wednesday afternoon, by the severest thunder gust we ever witnessed. Peal followed peal in rapid and tremendous succession; and what heightened the awful effect of this war of elements, was the ringing of the alarm bells, as different houses were struck and reported to be on fire. That extensive establishment, the Washington Hotel, sustained considerable damage—the electric fluid, in its descent from the chimney to the ground, scattered shingles, plank and shutters in a frightful manner—fortunately not an individual was hurt. It is something remarkable, that this house was struck by lightning last summer in the same spot. The dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Oliver was struck a few moments after, and began to blaze, but was soon extinguished. A tree in front of Mr. John F. Smith's house was shivered by the lightning.—Spectator.

Minister to Madrid.—Advices from Washington leave no room to doubt that Governor Van Ness of Vermont, will be appointed Minister to Madrid. He has been a steady and valuable friend during the recent conflict, and is every way qualified for discharging the duties of the station. A residence at Madrid may be considered as more agreeable at the present than at any former period. Revolution has nearly ceased—the government is reduced in resources and influence, and there is less management and intrigue at the escurial—things progress more tranquil and harmonious. Our relations with Spain will impose no heavy duties on the new minister.

Noah.
The New Judge.—John McLean, Esq., late Post master General and now one of the Judges of the Federal Court, arrived at Frankfort on the 8th inst. and has taken his seat as Circuit Judge.
New York Electoral Law.—The Legislature passed a law at its late session, providing for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President by general ticket.
Gen. Lafayette.—A letter was received by the Selectmen of this town on Thursday, from the agent of Gen. Lafayette, in New York, mentioning the receipt of an order for a hog's-head of earth from Bunker-Hill Battle Ground, to be placed over the body of Lafayette at his decease. It is to be accompanied by a certificate, to be signed by three of the oldest veteran soldiers in the town, and shipped to Havre from New York or Boston.
A reply has been forwarded to the agent, that the request will be implicitly complied with by the authorities of this town. The earth will be taken from near the spot where Gen. Warren fell, and the earth that drank the blood of Warren will surround the body of Lafayette.
It has been thought that Gen. Lafayette, whose fondness for his adopted country is apparent in every act and every wish of his heart, would return and end his days with us. This question seems to be determined by the above circumstance.
Bunker Hill Aurora.

A new Catholic paper is published in London, entitled the "New Magna Charta," which is about four times the size of our largest American papers.

Death of the Honourable John Jay.—Just as our paper was going to press, we received the melancholy intelligence of the departure from this life of the venerable and illustrious JOHN JAY, the author of the good old Constitution of this State, formerly Chief Justice of the United States, Minister from the United States both to England and France, and subsequently Governor of this State. He died yesterday, at his seat in Westchester county about eighty-five years of age.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Indian Relics.—We are informed by an intelligent gentleman that in digging for Gold recently, in the county of Burke, a crucible was found at a considerable distance below the surface, which bore evident marks of having been much used. It is believed the Aborigines were aware of the existence of the gold formations, and doubtless the crucible found, had been put in requisition by them for the purpose of fluxing the precious metal. This belief is strengthened by the fact, that in the same place whence the crucible was taken, a soapstone slab was found, with excavations of various sizes, which had probably been used in moulding ornaments, to decorate the ears and noses of the Indians, from the gold which had been previously melted in the crucible.

Baldwin Register.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph, dated, London, 10th May, 1829.

"The University of London, last night, was entirely consumed by fire, and the books saved, except the law library, which suffered a total loss. There was an insurance on the property to the amount of \$10,000, and no doubt a new building will be commenced without delay. There remains all the smaller buildings on the ground uninjured, sufficient for the purposes of education until a new one is erected on the site of the old. The servant employed in the institution was engaged in the removal of the building in blacking shoes, and it is supposed the fire was communicated from a candle he left burning. The roof was nearly all in flames before it was discovered."

Rhode Island.—The Legislature of Rhode Island met at Newport, on Wednesday week. Joseph P. Tillinghast, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, by 57 votes. Wilkins Uppike had 27 votes. The votes for Governor, &c., were counted, and James Fenner was declared elected Governor, and Charles Collins, Lieut. Governor.

Contested Election.—Notice in due form was given on Saturday to Mr. Newton, returned Member of Congress for this district, of the intention of Mr. Loyd, his opponent to contest his election. Mr. N. we learn, was returned by a majority of 14 votes, instead of 15, as at first announced.

Specie.—Forty nine kegs of dollars, averaging about 1500 dollars each, came up yesterday from New York in the Victory, on its way to Canada. Of course the sum must be about \$73,500.
Albany Daily Ad.

Great despatch.—A merchant of this city informs us that he received goods by the Amethyst, the orders for which, directed to dealers in Birmingham, bore date March 14—being less than 60 days.—Bost. Pat.

Two Pigeons came passengers in the packet Amethyst, from Liverpool, to Boston. They picked out their hammocks in the rigging, and were fed by contributions of the sailors. It is supposed in Boston that they flew away from England to escape the civil war which Lord Eldon predicted, if Catholic Emancipation was granted.—Noah.

The following just tribute to the people of this country, appears in an article of the Paris Constitutionnel, relative to the United States:

"There is not a city so small that it has not its printing office and its Journal; or a hamlet so obscure that the light of the periodical press does not penetrate it. A foreigner is surprised to hear common farmers debate, with a perfect knowledge of men and things, not only upon the affairs of their own country, but even upon the political events of which Europe is the theatre. There is more good sense, more sound ideas upon civilization, in a log house in the United States than in our most brilliant saloons, and even our academies."

Morgan again.—The Middlebury (Vt.) Standard, has the following article:—

Capt. William Morgan.—A transient person, shabbily dressed, made his appearance in, and left this village on the 4th inst. who called himself William Morgan, and insisted that he was the identical William Morgan, who was kidnapped in the western part of New York, and who has been and still is, by many supposed to have been murdered. He was a little short of six feet high—supposed to weigh about 175 pounds; sandy hair and bald head, apparently about fifty years of age, wore a drab coloured coat and a kind of a fox-coloured fur cap.—We understand he expressed a willingness to go before a magistrate and make oath to his identity and that he also appeared to have a familiar acquaintance with the book entitled "Illustrations of Masonry."

It is too late for Morgan now to come back. He may as well stay in Smyrna or Middlebury as not. The Anti-Masons, poor fellows, are on the decline without his ghost.

MARRIED.
At Wilmington, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cairns, Dr. ARMAND J. DEROSSSET, Jr., to Miss ELIZA A. LANE LORDE, daughter of Wm. C. Lord, Esq. In Wake county, on the 20th inst., GEORGE W. JEFFREYS, Esq., of Caswell, to Miss HELEN JONES.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.
ARRIVED, on the 22d inst., Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with the boats Jackson and Eliza Neal in tow, to Willkings & Co., Agents, with Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., to C. T. Haigh, Jno. Huske, Horton, Hutton & Co., K. T. Haigh, J. M. Dobbin, Jas. Baker, G. W. McDonald, Jno. W. Baker, Wm. Nott, Jor. Howell, Henry McLean and F. Smith, also, Turner & Phillips, Hillsborough, Johnson & Hargrave of Orange county, J. Small and G. Warmoth of Pittsburgh, and M. Buie.
Also, on the 23d, Jno. Waddill Jr's boat Post Boy, with Salt and Crates for C. T. Haigh, Merchandise for T. J. Curtis, Coffee for Jno. M. Dobbin, Crockery Ware for Jos. Baker.
Also, on the 26th, from Haywood, Chatham county, Jonathan Harralson's boat Clara Fisher, with Cotton to Joseph Baker.

DEPARTED, on the 24th, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with the Eliza Neal in tow, with Cotton. Also, on the 23d, Tillinghast's boat Anna Pink, with Cotton for C. T. Haigh and Flour for owner.
Also, on the 27th, Tillinghast's boat Commerce, with Tobacco for C. T. Haigh, Flour and Wheat for W. Whitehead, Flour for S. T. Hawley, J. M. Dobbin and McNeill & Kirkland, and Cotton for R. F. Yarbrough.
Also, on the 27th, Steam Boat Company's boat Commodore for Wilmington, with Tobacco, &c.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: A communication appeared in your paper of the 14th inst. under the title of "The first book of Chronicles," &c., signed A. Voter of Montgomery, assailing in the most violent terms, a Citizen of the county of Montgomery, whose name is now before the public as a candidate to represent the Seventh Congressional District, in the next Congress of the United States.

Any individual who has the use of his tongue and pen has the powers, if he is disposed to prostitute them to so vile a purpose, to make foul and criminal charges against the most virtuous citizen in the community; but when they are made without a particle of proof to support them, and against the clearest evidence to the contrary, he can only acquire a reputation thereby which his malice would prompt him to give to another, and which none will be disposed to envy.

The whole issue of billingsgate with which this Book of Chronicles abounds, carries with it abundant evidence of its falsehood and absurdity; and every intelligent man who has any knowledge of the circumstances, knows them to be false and slanderous. It is presumable, therefore, that they will receive no further notice, unless something more is added to support them than the false assertions of the author.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTGOMERY.

I discover that many Catholics, and other persons in this country, are bestirred up by what I consider unwarranted applause on the British Government, for having passed the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, the object of which was to extend relief to distressed and unhappy Ireland. Certainly there can be no man in this land of liberty, who would censure the course pursued by England in granting emancipation to the Catholics. There is none, I presume, who would not declare it a wise and judicious measure—none who would not welcome it as a glorious and most happy event. But when we would bestow praise on a nation for an act which meets our approbation, we should first think of the motives from which it was performed. We should also discriminate between the motives of interested liberality, and an act of unselfish regard for the rights of any oppressed Catholic subjects.

The avowed reasons of the British Government in granting emancipation to the Catholics, were such as to leave no doubt of the motives from which they were actuated. The Duke of Wellington urged the measure as one which it would be safe to refuse. Such was the principal reason avowed by Mr. Peel on the floor of Parliament, and such the reason by which all the advocates of the measure were actuated. If, in that respect, they were influenced by no other motive than that of fear, where is the merit of the action? A man does not deserve credit for an action in proportion to its consequences, but according to the motives from which it is performed. Is a man or a nation to be entitled to honor and applause for discharging an unavoidable duty? Are they to be lauded to the skies for performing an act of justice, which they declare they perform solely because they cannot avoid it? Can that be called an act of meritorious liberality which is extorted by fear or by force? Is it charity to grant freedom to a slave, when it is not in our power to prevent it? Yet such is the very principle on which the British Government have acted.

They have refused to grant emancipation to the Catholics, so long as they could refuse in safety;—yet when necessity forces them to it, it is considered an act deserving the highest praise! The length of time for which they have refused to perform an act, not of liberality, but of justice, seems to be considered as a great reason why they should be entitled to credit when it is performed. So that what would at first have been considered no more than an act of justice, becomes now an act of "meritorious liberality." According to this principle—that if I contract a debt, which justice compels me to pay, am I, by delaying the payment and withholding from my creditor his just dues, to be entitled, after a long time, to credit for doing what I ought to have done a long while before? Am I then to be lauded to the skies for complying, when compelled by necessity, with the claims of justice?

What unprejudiced man does not believe that Catholics are as much worthy and justly entitled to enjoy the blessings of liberty as any other Christian? Why are not the Roman Catholics of Ireland as much entitled to the enjoyment of liberty as the Protestants of England? The declaration of the British Constitution to the contrary does not alter the principle in the slightest degree. All laws or all constitutions are not founded upon equity and justice, nor can the declaration of any law or any constitution render that justice, which reason and common sense declare to be unjust. Could the former and long refusal of the British Government to grant emancipation to the Irish Catholics be reconciled to the principles of justice, they might claim, and would justly merit, the thanks and applause of every friend of liberty, and the rights of man. But who does not look upon this refusal as unjust and oppressive? Can religious prejudices carry us so far as to believe it just to deprive so large a portion of mankind of those blessings which Providence intended alike for all? Shall a man be prohibited, and treated more like a slave than a freeman, only on account of his religious belief? Reason and justice will answer these questions in one way, and the British Government in another.

It is contended by no reasonable man, whose judgment is not warped by religious fanaticism, that the Catholics had not a right to demand relief at the hands of the British Government, upon a principle of equity and justice. No man will pretend to deny, that their claims were just. Is, then, that a "meritorious liberality" which justice demands, and which necessity compels us to grant? Ireland demanded her rights, and England was forced to give them up.

We rejoice as much as any man can, at the happy event which has once more made the Sons of unhappy Erin free.—We rejoice that Ireland is no longer a distracted and oppressed country.—We hail her freedom with the liveliest joy. What abundant reasons have we to thank Heaven for the glorious events which we have lately witnessed. Greece is once more freed from the shackles of despotism and degraded slavery. Ireland, patriotic Ireland, is freed in England no religious opinions are proscribed.—America is still prosperous and happy. "Thrice happy America!" While we behold the proudest and freest government beyond the Atlantic, reluctantly yielding up the staff of religious intolerance, and again wielding the mild sceptre of equity and justice, here we behold the Protestant and the Catholic enjoying, in happy union, the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Glorious day! Sacred soil on which a Protestant church bell peals for joy at the news of Catholic Emancipation.—AMICUS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.
Cotton, 3 1/2 a 8. Baggins, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 5 1/2 a 6. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 50. Flour, \$4, 4 50, & 5. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32 a 35. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 58 25, prime \$10 Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 83. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25. Wheat, 80 a 85.
U. S. Bank Notes 1 1/2 per cent. premium.

Blanks for sale.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH GOODS, Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.
JOHN MCNARN.
May 28, 1829, 25th.

Notice.

THE copartnership existing between the subscribers under the firm of McNeill & Kirkland, was by mutual consent, this day dissolved.
As it is necessary to close the concern, all persons having accounts with them, are requested to come forward and settle without delay, (as no farther indulgence can be given,) with either of the subscribers, and those having claims against the concern will apply to George McNeill, who is authorized to settle the same.
WILL. KIRKLAND.
GEO. MCNEILL.
May 23, 1829.—25 4y

(P. Notice.)
JOHNSTON'S HOTEL,
AT THE SIGN OF THE HEART,
In the BEND of King Street,
IS CONTINUED.

And redoubled exertions will be made to merit the patronage of both OLD and NEW CUSTOMERS, whose company is very respectfully solicited.

(P. N. B.—The room and convenience of this ESTABLISHMENT, situated about the very centre of the City, are generally too well known to require a more minute description.
Charleston, S. C., May 23, 1829. 25-4e

Charleston Foundry,
TURNING AND BORING MILLS.

THE Subscribers take the liberty to inform their friends and the public generally, that they carry on at their establishment, all kinds of IRON AND BRASS MACHINERY, turning, boring, and fitting up the same for all the different uses it can be applied to Steam Boats, Rice Mills, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Sugar Mills, Felling Mills, and all Mill-work generally. Steam Engines, of all powers, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms. Wrought Iron work of all kinds, and Steam Boilers made at the lowest prices.
All orders in their line will be thankfully received, and strict attention will be observed to make their patterns, &c. according to the directions given. Apply to EASON & DOTTREFF.
Eason's wharf, East end of Hasell at continued.
Charleston, S. C., May 1829. 25-3w.

Drawing on the 3d of June.
COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE,
April 16, 1829. 3

Maryland State Lottery
No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the
Odd and Even System

by which the holder of two tickets, or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three—and in the same proportion for any greater quantity.—No prize less than Four Dollars.—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d of June, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.

BRILLIANT LIST:

1 prize of 10,000 Dollars is 10,000 Dollars.
1 prize of 2,000 Dollars is 2,000 Dollars.
2 prizes of 1,000 Dollars is 2,000 Dollars.
2 prizes of 500 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars.
10 prizes of 100 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars.
20 prizes of 50 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars.
50 prizes of 20 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars.
100 prizes of 10 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars.
200 prizes of 5 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars.
10,000 prizes of 4 Dollars is 40,000 Dollars.

10,386 prizes, amounting to 60,000 Dollars.

(Not One Blank to a prize.—The whole payable in CASH, and which as usual at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.)
Whole Tickets. \$4 Quarters. \$1 00
Halves. \$2 Eighths. \$50

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

Cohen's Office,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore,

Where the two great Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.

Baltimore, April 16, 1829. 21-113.

WILL BE DRAWN

On the 6th June next,

The Grand Consolidated

LOTTERY,

Highest Prize,

\$30,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000. 10 of 300
1 of 10,000. 34 of 100
1 of 8,000. 51 of 90
1 of 6,000. 51 of 80
1 of 5,000. 51 of 70
1 of 3,000. 51 of 60
1 of 2,500. 102 of 50
1 of 2,000. 102 of 40
2 of 1,425. 204 of 25
10 of 1,000. 1224 of 20
10 of 500. 1275 of 18
10 of 400. 10,200 of 10

Whole Ticket \$10, Half \$5, Quarter \$2 50,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

(Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to.) [May 7, 1829.]

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

If the following lines be original, we are very much inclined to doubt the author's assertion, that they are "the first scrawling" of her pen:

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

FANCY.

When midnight o'er the moonless skies,
Her pall of transient death has spread,
When mortals sleep—when spectres rise,
And none are wakeful but the dead;
No bloodless shape my way pursues,
No sheeted ghost my couch annoys,
Visions more sad my fancy views—
Visions of long departed joys.
My eyes are dim'd with childish tears,
My heart is idly stirr'd;
For the same sound is in mine ears
Which in these days I heard.
Thus fares it still in our decay;
And yet the wiser mind
Mourns less for what Time takes away,
Than what he leaves behind.

DORCAS.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

Art thou a Christian? Though thy cot
Be small, and poverty thy lot,
Rejoice; thy Saviour bent to know
The ills of want, the cares of woe;
And to the faithful poor has given
The rich inheritance of heaven.
Art thou a Christian, doom'd to roam,
Far from thy friends and native home?
Look round on valley, hill, and plain,
Cliffs crown'd with trees, and fields with grain,
View nature's charms, and busy man,
And tell me, midst the varied plan,
What hast thou mark'd, or what survey'd,
That God, thy Father, hath not made!
Then love his works, and love to trace
His semblance in a stranger's face;
Call each sweet spot a home to thee;
And every man God's family.
Art thou a Christian? mid the strife
Of years mature, and busy life,
Be active; for thy race is short,
Thy bark is hastening to the port;
Be cheerful; holy angels bear
An antidote to all thy care;
And let no pang disturb a breast,
Prepared for everlasting rest.

Horses.—The following remarks upon horses are copied from the publication of an eminent farrier in Europe, and we think them worth the perusal of farmers generally.

"The pulse of a horse in health, is from 36 to 40 beats in a minute, and may be easily felt by prefixing the finger gently upon the temporal artery which is situated about an inch and a half backwards from the corner of the eye.

"Horses have not the faculty of puking or even belching wind out of their stomachs, and therefore are peculiarly subject to wind colic.

"When a horse has been over ridden, bloody spots may be seen in the whites of his eyes.

"A limber dock is sure evidence of a limber back, that is a weak one.

"A horse that is hardy and good for business, has a short backbone, which terminates forward of the hip bones.

"A decoction of white oak bark will kill bots by tanning them, and they will become so shrivelled as scarcely to be discernable when discharged.

"The principal signs of a good horse are these: The eyes are set apart in the head, and large and bright; the quill high in the forehead; one or two in the neck is a good sign; the neck well set on high; the shoulder blades pretty high; and converging to a point; the breast full and large, and so also behind; the body round, for flat bodied or slab sided horses, are weak natured; the dock still going wide behind, for if the gambols knock together it shows that the horse is feeble; chewing the bit when provoked is a good sign.

"It is a Spanish proverb that 'a dapple grey will sooner die than tire.'

Fresh Lime Juice for Sale.
JUST received, by Tillamouth's boat Commerce, a supply of French Lime Juice.

DAVID SAWH.

May 20th, 1829.

30 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 20th of June last, my negro man named George, about 29 years of age, of a dark complexion, about five feet five or six inches high, a round projecting forehead, well made and active—a small and handsome foot for a negro. He was raised by John Glynn, near Lumberton, N. C. where George is well known, and was in those parts the last accounts I had of him. Ten dollars will be paid for lodging him in jail in this State, and notice given unto me so that I can get him, or thirty dollars will be given for delivering him to me on Hanging Rock Creek, Kershaw District, S. C.

JOHN TRUSDEL.

May 16—24th.

JUST PUBLISHED,
The Dagon of Calvinism,
OR THE MOLOCH OF DECREES,
A POEM, in three Cantos, for sale at the Store of Isham Blake & Son, and by the subscriber—Price 12 1/2 cents per copy.

JOHN H. PEARCE.

May 20—24th.

\$5 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st of March last, a negro woman named JUDY, aged about 40 years, about the common height, slim, and very black. Always wears a handkerchief tied about her jaws, in consequence of some complaint in them. I expect that she has gone to the neighborhood of Carborough, where she was raised, as I believe, and from whence she was brought by a speculator named James Dancy, and sold to Jas. Smith, Esq. of Bladen. She was afterwards owned by Dil. Jordan, Jr. Esq. of this town, from whom I purchased her. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or securing her in any jail so that I get her again.

JOHN McKINNON.

Fayetteville, May 20—24th.

Dr. R. W. Saunders,
has located himself at the house of Pleasant M. Mask, Esq., in Montgomery County, N. C., about 15 miles from Lawrenceville, 3 from Steele Mills, and 16 from Wadesborough, where he may be found at all times (when not professionally employed) by those desiring his Professional Services.

May 13, 1829.

23-3w.

Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a general assortment of Books and Stationary, which he will sell hereafter **CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.**

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, May 13, 1829.

Notice.

M. R. Hervey is duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm of **Williams & Fenn,** during my absence from the State.

J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 7th May, 1829.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1829.

John Taylor vs. **William Taylor, Thomas Taylor, John Pearson & Wife, Ira Watkins and Wife, Andrew McGill & Fanny his Wife, James Grace and Wife.** Petition for Partition.

If appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that **Andrew McGill** and **Fanny** his wife, Defendants in the above suit, reside without the limits of this State, **It is therefore ordered,** That publication be made for six weeks in the **Fayetteville Observer,** that unless the said **Andrew McGill** and **Fanny** his wife, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decreed accordingly.

Witness, **Wm. Dismukes,** Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1829.

WM. DISMUKES, Clerk.

23-6w.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the **Cape Fear Navigation Company** will be held at Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th instant. Stockholders are particularly requested to attend either in person or by proxy.

JAMES MEBANE, Pres't.

A meeting of the President and Directors will be held at the aforesaid place, on Thursday the 28th instant.

J. MEBANE, Pres't.

May 10, 1829.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a sirup or powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms, which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price \$2 per bottle, or \$24 a dozen. For the Powders, \$1 per bottle, or \$9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK,

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829—12-14

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for **RAGS** of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of **NEW STYLE**

Spring and Summer Goods, Selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Choice Liquors, Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
3 100 lbs. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 Hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto,
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10-00 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting. She has associated with her in this Institution, **Madam PERRY,** who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. **Mrs. Bowen** flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, \$130.
Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs. Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1829.

THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES,** embracing every variety of kind, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality.)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business, And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829.

New Cheap

FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received **GOODS.** Patterns of the newest style, all of which have been selected with taste and care, which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following:

CHOICE GOODS:
Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mit ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.

1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting.

2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Blue black Lastings, and Denmark satens.

Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Super French and Russia do.

Green, red & cold flannels. Sup. gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens

3 cases 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Fresh sheetings and muslins do. and diaper

fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
Cases handsome blk bombazetts, do. fig'd & cold do

2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.

A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style

3 cases 4-4 & 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
super corded and checked do.

fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
super extra plain and fig'd mull muslins

Book muslins, plain and fig'd do. needle worked
60 pieces extra rich fig'd Swiss muslins

Do. handsome plain do. White and cold cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs

3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An elegant assortment of handsome inserting trimmings

A beautiful assortment of French and English thread
laces and edgings

Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces

4-4 & 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea is'd shirtings

3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings

Linen and cotton buckrams [colours].
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast

Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.
Rich fig'd Grosde Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring

Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)

1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmertines, a new and beautiful article

Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege

Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sincies and sarsonets cold bareges & battists

Rich barege and silk hdks Real Tibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.

Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.
Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.

Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in sets,

Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Hemmg & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,

Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.

Gilt and steel buckles. Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Cold horseshin & kid, do

English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,

Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.

A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck &
side combs.

Toilet, reading and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do. London gilt pins, assorted,

Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.

Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snufflers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.

Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in sets.

Gloths & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,

Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.

Suspenders and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18th.

Bills of Exchange,
Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendence and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For **BOARDERS** or **TRAVELLERS** who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A **BATHING HOUSE** is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-11.

General Stage Office.

THE only general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, by order of the Proprietors: Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes.

As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

"Mr. Cochran.—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLET.

Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Taborough Stages, March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorized Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMAISH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.

R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.

D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOURGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the establishment, he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c.

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.

10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.

25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.

100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.

50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.

25 Barrels Brown, 10 do. Low Sugar.

5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.

English Castings & Duponts Powder.

200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries, Paints, Oils, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828.

JAMES BAKER.

99-11.

\$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 2